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LIFE, LETTERS, AND FRIENDSHIPS OF RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES.*

Mr. Wemyss Reid's biography of the first Lord Houghton is unusually rich in elements of general interest; and readers who know or care least about Monckton Milnes himself will be abundantly entertained by the varied mass of general information, gossip, and correspondence which enter into the story of his life. Lord Houghton was for half a century a conspicuous figure in European society, achieving a unique three-fold distinction as a man of letters, of affairs, and, in the higher sense, of fashion; and was the intimate friend and correspondent of the most eminent men and women of his day. He knew Wordsworth, Landor, and Sidney Smith; was the friend, trusted and

* LIFE, LETTERS, AND FRIENDSHIPS OF RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES, First Lord Houghton. By T. Wemyss Reid. With Introduction by Richard Henry Stoddard. In two volumes. With two Portraits. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

well-beloved, of Tennyson, Carlyle, and Thackeray, and was one of the first to hail the rising genius of Swinburne. Among statesmen, he had known Melbourne, Peel, and Palmerston in the heyday of their fame; had first seen Mr. Gladstone as an Oxford undergraduate; had been the associate of Disraeli when he was still only the social aspirant of Gore House; had been the confidant of Louis Napoleon, and had known Louis Philippe, Thiers, Guizot, and Lamartine, alike in their days of triumph and of defeat. These were but a few of the friendships of Monckton Milnes; and his biographer aptly remarks in this connection that—

"Great as the interest of such friendships must be, they did not suffice to absorb his affections. The richest outpourings of his heart were in many cases reserved for men of whom the world knew little or nothing."

It is as the friend of great men, rather than as the great man, that Milnes will, broadly speaking, be known to those who come after him—a fact sufficiently evident in the general trend and composition of the present work. Lord Houghton was handicapped in the race for that success which wins enduring fame by those qualities which dazzled and attracted his contemporaries; the brilliant versatility of talent and catholicity of taste and sympathy which gained him ephemeral distinction deterred him from pursuing consistently a career of politics or of letters—in either of which he might, perhaps, have attained greatness. In the words of Aubrey De Vere—

"He had not much of solid ambition, nor did he value social distinction as much as intellectual excitement and ceaseless novelty."

One must not, however, while emphasizing the disparity between Milnes's ability and his achievements, depreciate the latter unduly. His prose writing charmed his generation and will long be read by lovers of good English; and his poetry, chaste to a degree and enriched with a vein of finely-suggestive reflection, held its own undimmed in the light of Tennyson's genius. Landor held strongly to the opinion that Milnes was ahead of all his living contemporaries as a poet; in Crabbe Robinson's Diary (1838)—alluding to a breakfast at which Landor was present—we read:

"A great deal of rattling on the part of Landor, who maintained Blake to be the greatest of poets, and that Milnes is the greatest poet now living in England."

Milnes does not seem to have been taken so seriously by Wordsworth, who, on learning that the young man intended going to the masked ball at Buckingham Palace in the character of Chaucer, observed, "If Richard Milnes goes to the Queen's ball in the character of Chaucer, it only remains for me to go to it in that of Richard Milnes." Undoubtedly, certain pieces by Milnes will find a place in every anthology of English verse.

Lord Houghton's political career, though in the main disappointing to himself and his friends, was not without brilliant episodes, and was certainly marked by one notable and unselfish triumph—his share in the establishment of reformatories for children who had been born, or driven by force of circumstances, into the criminal classes. Milnes's social reputation and his literary successes stood in the way of his political advancement—especially as it happened to be Sir Robert Peel to whom he looked for office. Sir Robert was what is known as "an eminently practical man"—synonymous, too often, with "an eminently hard-headed, narrow-minded, short-sighted man"—and was quite unable to see in the man of letters and the man of society a possible man of affairs.

In his social career Lord Houghton achieved an almost unique distinction; and it was for such a career that his temperament peculiarly fitted him. We believe that we do no injustice to his memory when we say that few men have tested more fully the worth of that genial philosophy which takes large and grateful account of the good things of the hour, "leaving the rest to the Gods." "He warmed both hands before the fire of life," said his friend Landor; and we confess we see no reason for treating this as an admission to be offset by a formal enumeration of specific virtues—as if an acceptance of the blessings of this life implied an enfeebled claim upon those of the next. Perhaps Mr. Wemyss Reid feels that the spirit of Macaulay's Puritans, who forbade bull-baiting "not because it gave pain to the bull, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators," still lies heavy upon his countrymen. Lord Houghton's fondness for the sunshine of life was no mere selfish epicureanism; and the consciousness that there were multitudes beyond the reach of the pleasant beams was for him a source of constant disquietude and of good works. There are, no doubt, persons who, though callous of temperament and emotionally incapable of realizing the sufferings of others, are extremely beneficent from a sense of duty.

Lord Houghton was not of this class; still less was his beneficence of the thrifty sort that regards charity as an investment—as a banking of treasure, away from moth and rust, and at a high rate of interest. Florence Nightingale, his warm friend and co-laborer in the field of disinterested good works, records a story of him that dwarfs formal panegyric:

"His brilliancy and talents in tongue or pen—whether political, social, or literary—were inspired chiefly by goodwill towards man; but he had the same voice and manners for the dirty brat as he had for a duchess, the same desire to give pleasure and good: for both were his wits and his kindness. Once, at Redhill (the Reformatory), where we were with a party, and the chiefs were explaining to us the system in the court-yard, a mean, stunted, villainous-looking little fellow crept across the yard (quite out of order, and by himself), and stole a dirty paw into Mr. Milnes's hand. Not a word passed; the boy stayed quite quiet and contented if he could but touch his benefactor who had placed him there. He was evidently not only his benefactor, but his friend."

We are glad that Miss Nightingale has preserved this scene for us. The picture of the fortunate Lord Houghton, the poet, wit, and scholar, the intimate of kings and statesmen, standing hand-in-hand with the desolate little waif in the Redhill prison-yard, is a singularly engaging one, and touches problems more intricate than the character of an individual.

Naturally, Mr. Reid dwells upon Lord Houghton's more solid qualities rather than upon those eccentricities which went at least as far as his merits in drawing upon him so large a share of public notice. A number of amusing anecdotes, however, are given illustrative of the side of his character best known to the world at large. Upon his entry, in 1836, into London society, it became Milnes's ambition to emulate the poet Rogers, whose "literary breakfasts" were a well-known London institution, in the role of a host at whose table men of ability could meet on equal terms, irrespective of creed, party, or social standing. Milnes seems to have gone quite beyond his prototype, and the result of the universality of his invitations was sometimes rather startling. It is related that one day at his table someone asked if Courvoisier, the notorious murderer, had been hanged that morning; when his sister immediately responded, "I hope so, or Richard will have him at his breakfast party next Thursday." Carlyle used to say that if Christ was again on earth Milnes would ask him to breakfast, and the clubs would all be talking of the good things Christ had said. Milnes was fond of mystifying his friends—

no difficult task, certainly, with his English ones—with unexpected and paradoxical remarks. When, for instance, he was elevated to the Peerage, in 1863, a friend greeted him under his new title and solemnly asked him how it felt to be a lord.

"Milnes's eyes twinkled with irrepressible humor, as he answered, 'I never knew until to-day how immeasurable is the gulf which divides the humblest member of the Peerage from the most exalted commoner in England.'"

Lord Tennyson, who evidently knew his countrymen, warned our author against printing this; for, said he, "Every fool will think that Milnes meant it."

The circle of Milnes's friendships embraced many of the most illustrious men and women of his day; and with nearly all these people his relations were so confidential as to lend special value to the letters freely interspersed throughout the text of the present work. Among his correspondents may be mentioned Guizot, Gladstone, Tennyson, Browning, Wordsworth, Landor, Matthew Arnold, Thackeray, Emerson, Carlyle, Thiers, Lamartine, and Charles Sumner. Carlyle's letters are very amusing and characteristic, and we shall allow ourselves a few extracts from one written to his wife from Fryston, the country-seat of Lord Houghton's father, where the Sage of Chelsea was then a guest.

"Richard, I find, lays himself out while in this quarter to do hospitalities, and of course to collect notabilities about him and play them off one against the other. I am his trump card at present. These last two nights he has brought a trio of barristers to dine—producing champagne, etc. Plate of Marry silver, four or five embroidered lacekeys, and the rest of it, are the order of all days. Our first trio consisted of Sir Francis Doyle, another elderly wigsmen (name forgotten), and—little Roebuck! He is practising as advocate now, that little Roebuck, as lean, acrid, contentious, and loquacious as ever. He flew at me, do what I would, some three or four times like a kind of cockatrice—had to be swept back again; far more to the *general* entertainment than to mine. . . . Last night our trio was admitted to be a kind of failure; three greater blockheads the *leelang* nicht ye wadna find in Christendee. Richard had to exert himself; but he is really dexterous, the villain. He pricks into you with questions, with remarks, with all kinds of fly tackle to make you bite—does generally contrive to get you into some sort of speech. . . . Richard's sister is also here. . . . I think she is decidedly worth something. About the height of Richard, which makes a respectable stature for a gown, the same face as he, but translated into the female cut, and surmounted with lace and braided hair; of a satirical, witty turn, not wanting in affability, but rather wanting in the art of speech; above all, rather afraid of me. . . . The mother is a very good woman, with a mild, high-sailing way, to which in old times her figure and beauty must have corresponded well. The old

gentleman likes me better daily, since he finds *I wont bite*. He has flashes of wit, of intelligence, and almost originality. At all events, he wants not *flashes of silence*."

In another letter, Carlyle gives his opinion of the Corn Laws—and of a dull sermon:

"A real Squire's bane I define these laws to be; sweet to the tooth of Squire, but rapidly accelerating all Squires, as if *they* needed acceleration, in their course downward. Sir Peel is a great man; can bribe, coerce, palaver, gain a majority of seventy; but Sir Peel cannot make water run permanently upwards, or an English nation walk on the crown of their heads."

Did I ever tell you how near I was bursting into absolute tears over your old fat-sided parson at Fryston that day? It is literally a kind of fact. The droning hollowness of the poor old man, droning as out of ages of old eternities things unspeakable into things unheard, empty as the braying of an ass, was infinitely pathetic in that mood of mine."

The following is from one of Milnes's own letters:

"I have a letter from Hawthorne, the author of 'The Scarlet Letter,' from Boston, in which he says that he 'could not have conceived anything so delightful as civil war,' and deeply regrets that his youth was cast in a quiet time. 'Who cares,' he adds, 'about the amount of blood and treasure? Men must die, even if not pierced by bullets; and gunpowder is the most exciting of luxuries. Emerson breathes slaughter as fiercely as any of us.'"

We must not omit mentioning here that during our Civil War Milnes ranged himself on the side of the friends of the North, with an earnestness not inferior to that of Mr. Bright and Mr. W. E. Forster—a fact that goes far in explaining the extraordinary warmth of his reception in America in 1874.

Among the many tributes to Milnes, we find the following from the poet Heine. It is from a letter written to Lady Duff Gordon:

"Yes, I do not know what possessed me to dislike the English, and to be so spiteful towards them, but it really was only petulance. I never hated them. I was only once in England, but knew no one, and found London very dreary, and the people in the streets odious. But England has revenged herself well; she has sent me most excellent friends—thysself and Milnes—that good Milnes—and others."

But it is impossible here to give the reader a fair idea of the richness and variety of matter of these two handsome volumes; and it only remains to add a word as to the editing. Those who have read Mr. Wemyss Reid's *Life of W. E. Forster* need not be reminded that he brings exceptional qualifications to a task of this kind—not the least of which is a thorough understanding of the true scope and purpose of biography. Every page of the work in hand testifies to the writer's aim to set clearly before the reader the real Monckton Milnes—rather

than to display his own literary paces. Those who may be unwilling to accept his perhaps too high estimate of Lord Houghton's standing and powers are furnished with ample material for forming an independent judgment. The selection and arrangement of the correspondence is admirable, and the narrative graceful, easy, and always to the point. In short, we have no more conscientious and capable worker in this branch of literature than Mr. Wemyss Reid, and we trust the present excursion into the field of biography will not be his last.

EDWARD GILPIN JOHNSON.

THE MAKERS OF AMERICA.*

A new series of short biographies entitled "Makers of America" affords favorable opportunity for the study of American history. Representative men have been chosen as centres from which to study fundamental principles and facts which have fashioned America and directed its progress. The idea is not a novel one, save perhaps in its boldness and its breadth. Lives of men from LaSalle to Charles Sumner are included in the series as announced by the publishers. Discoverers, savants, statesmen, and theologians are to have their claims as master-builders presented.

Alexander Hamilton was preëminently a "maker." His work was one of construction solely. Disorder, confusion, aught approaching anarchy, distressed him; and his life was devoted to arrangement and systemization. Professor Sumner has fully appreciated that the first and greatest work of the Federalist statesman was to bring order out of the chaos of revolution. From the Stamp-Act Congress to the definitive treaty, patriotism and disobedience were synonymous. The generation which grew into political activity in those years of stress and danger was schooled in the acts of opposition and in the tactics of rebellion. Even before Yorktown, "King Cong" was an odious representative of what was hateful in external government; and when this revolutionary body was shorn of its strength by the Articles of Confederation, and found itself re-

duced from the role of government to that of an humble petitioner, the average citizen of the states scoffed at its impotent pleadings and contented himself with occasional alms, while he satisfied his political cravings by advocating in his own assembly some spiteful piece of legislation aimed at the prosperity of a neighboring state. In an admirable series of chapters on the Features of American Public Life, 1765-1780, Professor Sumner has depicted the society which so much needed the stern hand of discipline. In nearly every instance he has gone for his materials to original sources, and has gleaned his facts from contemporaneous recital. These chapters have not escaped the usual perils of such narrative; an attempt to show the confusion and disorder has resulted in the use of colors too dark and sombre; there is no suggestion of anything but the direst selfishness and childish petulance and grumbling. Yet such words as these are a healthful antidote to the customary accounts of the godlike nobility of Revolutionary men, who seem to stalk across the pages of history like so many Homeric heroes.

The great work of Hamilton as a nationalist or a continentalist, in the critical period 1783-87, has not been amply portrayed. Of course the limits of the volume prevent the extended discussion of any one theme; but it is disappointing to discover that the author does not find space for a careful estimate of the deeds of those years. If he desires to show fully "how and in what sense Alexander Hamilton was one of the makers of this American State," he can scarcely afford to forget the toil and the energy with which the youthful statesman strove by the side of Washington and Madison against narrow particularism and local jealousy.

At Philadelphia, and in the New York convention, Hamilton stood for government. In each instance he was a builder. Although he did not take such an active part as did Madison in the actual construction of the Constitution, he thoroughly understood its scope, and threw his influence continually on the side of order and in favor of a government which would be equipped against anarchy and the forces of disintegration. New York, feeling already her superior commercial position, thought herself able to defeat union by a refusal to accept the Constitution. Here Hamilton's work was prodigious; had it not been for his efforts the keystone in the arch of states would not have been placed in position. The Anti-Feder-

* ALEXANDER HAMILTON. By William Graham Sumner, LL.D. "Makers of America." New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

GEORGE CALVERT AND CECILIUS CALVERT, BARONS Baltimore of Baltimore. By William Hand Browne. "Makers of America." New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

LIFE OF GENERAL OGLETHORPE. By Henry Bruce. "Makers of America." New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

alists controlled over two-thirds of the convention, and formed the majority of the people of the state; but against these huge odds the Federalists conquered. If the end of oratory is to convince and to change adversaries into friends, measured by such accomplishments Hamilton was the first of American orators. The author of this little biography finds small space for an account of this masterpiece of constructive politics and statesmanship. The Anti-Federalists in the convention proposed at one time to accept the Constitution conditionally. Hamilton hastily conferred with Madison, who immediately wrote back that an unconditional ratification was alone admissible. Without considering the reply of Madison, Professor Sumner makes the following statement:

"The fact here stated [the expectation in New York that revenue difficulties would immediately break up the Union], and the apparent willingness of Hamilton to agree to a conditional ratification by New York, must be taken as complete demonstration that even the most advanced Federalists did not suppose that the states were forming an irrevocable union."

The truth is that Hamilton was not willing. In a moment of despair he asked Madison's opinion, but that was all; he worked valiantly on until complete success was the result. One question from a weary and almost disheartened man forms small basis for a "complete demonstration" when all the rest of his career is opposed to such interpretation.

A reader must confess to disappointment again in the treatment of Hamilton's financial policy. No one is better able than Professor Sumner to give a clear and brilliant criticism of these important acts in the conduct of the treasury department. But an attempt to do so within such meagre limits is necessarily unsatisfactory. A plain statement of how Hamilton's measures marshalled the friends of government in the commercial North and won the mercantile and professional classes to his side would be sufficient, one would think. The doctrine of "implied powers," put forth by Hamilton as the defense of the bank, was infinitely more important than the bank itself, whether it be based on good or bad principles of political economy; statesmanship occasionally rises superior to thrift. This doctrine is not mentioned in this volume, yet it was of the utmost importance. Marshall accepted it, and made it the head of the corner in his masterly work of constitutional construction.

The work of Hamilton as a maker of America was the work of the Federalist party. He

took the Constitution, which was a mere written document, and translated it into action. He, more than any other man, with Washington's great influence behind him, made the American State, as much as as any man can be said to make an ethical entity. When the American people agreed that a certain written document contained a description of their constitution, such an act did not completely establish the structure of the state; nor did all the organs of national sovereignty at once come into being, each doing its part and fitting into its place. Hamilton's work was to make the Constitution (or, in other words, the structure of the state), as seen in government, conform to the will of the state as it was partly and formally expressed by the paper description agreed upon.

It cannot be denied that the Federalist leader succeeded in his work of bringing system out of confusion and of laying the practical foundations of an orderly state. Democracy in 1800 meant, as it does to-day, more than a form of government: it was a sentiment. Its advocates were political and social philanthropists. But, thanks to the tireless energy of Hamilton, this beautiful theory was forced to rise slowly on broad solid abutments built from the material of history. Jeffersonian democracy had to be engrafted—to change the figure—upon the flourishing stalks of the Federalist state. Theorizer as Jefferson was, he could not follow the example of his kind the world over and pluck up past institutions by the roots. One can hardly agree with the intimation of Professor Sumner that Hamilton's energy o'erleapt itself, and that reaction swept away lasting traces of his toil.

No one is better qualified than Mr. William Hand Browne to write the lives of the Lords Baltimore, the founders of Maryland. In the space of 175 pages he clearly and concisely gives the chief facts in the first years of the history of Maryland, and tells the story of its two founders. His narrative, short as it is, will leave little room for the arguments which have tortured past historians and readers. One writer has praised the noble generosity of the Calverts, as the fathers of American toleration. Another has sneered at the mercantile consciences of men who would sell their religion for success in colonization. A third asserts that Cecilus was rather below than above intolerance. In fact, the second Lord Baltimore was not the kindly-spirited man that Penn was, nor was he above the commercial gain to be

derived from religious harmony. But there is every evidence in his work that he recognized the human folly of coercion in matters of conscience, and advocated mutual respect for differing opinions. Mr. Browne has made use of his peculiar privileges in the preparation of this volume. The Maryland Historical Society has become possessed of the ancient papers of the Calvert family, and the author has consulted these original sources of information, hitherto unknown to historians. From the litter and rubbish of an old conservatory in England this valuable material was exhumed, and is now securely preserved in the vaults of the society in Baltimore. Such interesting documents as the instructions issued to the first colonists, the author has transcribed at length. The book is a scholarly piece of work, and a real addition to American historical literature.

Of all the prominent persons connected with our early history, Oglethorpe has been one of the most vague and picturesque. Mr. Bruce has done much to render the outlines distinct, without robbing this interesting figure of its romance. With rare skill and industry he has brought together little tidbits of gossip and dry historical facts, dim allusions and vivid descriptions, and has formed a bright breezy narrative, singularly interesting and satisfactory. He who picks up the book expecting to obtain a complete recital of Oglethorpe's life in all its details will be disappointed. Such a task would be an impossible one; and the author's work has been to get what facts he could, guess shrewdly at others, and help the imagination to a picture. The generous impulses as well as the executive vigor of this old-time gentleman stand fairly before us. Oglethorpe has been called a historical character because he was complimented by Pope, and because his name appeared in the pages of Boswell. One resents the insinuation that the founder of Georgia must rely for his fame upon the fact that the vain and silly prince among biographers mentioned his name, or that he was honored with an artificial couplet. And yet one of the makers of America has a peculiar interest as we see him arguing with Johnson on the existence of ghosts, or pouring a little wine on the bare table that he may with a wet finger describe the siege of Belgrade. For the brave old general had, as a boy, fought under the gallant Eugene, and had seen the mighty Marlborough. He lived to be nearly a hundred years old. Horace Walpole complains, in 1785,

that Oglethorpe, though ninety-five, weazened and wrinkled and lacking his teeth, has the eyes and ears, articulation, limbs, and memory that would suit a boy, "if a boy could recollect a century backward." Mrs. Hannah More writes the same year: "I am just going to flirt a couple of hours with my beau, General Oglethorpe." Samuel Rogers used to tell how the General looked at the sale of Dr. Johnson's books,—“very, very old, and his skin altogether like parchment; the youngsters whispered with awe that in his youth he had shot snipe in Conduit street, near the corner of Bond street.” Such interesting descriptions of this gentleman of the old school could be multiplied, but there is no need. Mr. Bruce has done his work well, and the student of American history owes him a debt of gratitude for his bright, entertaining narrative.

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN.

ERDMANN'S HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.*

It is certainly to the credit of our country that the two leading German manuals of the history of philosophy should be made accessible to English readers by the hands of American scholars. The late Professor George S. Morris, of the University of Michigan, translated (1872) Ueberweg's excellent "*Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie*"; and now Professor W. S. Hough, of the University of Minnesota, appears as the editor of an English translation of Erdmann's work bearing the same title—a work which Professor Hough probably does not exaggerate the importance of in saying that it has been long recognized in Germany as the best of its kind. Honor thus attaches not only to America, but to that portion of it ordinarily thought to be deficient in culture and in graver interests—the West.

The only extended history of philosophy down to 1872—Schwegler's brief hand-book being left out of account—was that of George Henry Lewes. This brilliant but rather superficial writer composed his book in the first place (1845-6) with the avowed purpose of dissuading "the youth of England from wasting energy on insoluble problems," and employed history "as an instrument of criticism to disclose the successive failures of successive schools." Later editions (under the title "*The Biographical History of Philosophy*," 1857,

* A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. By Johann Eduard Erdmann, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Halle. English Translation, Edited by Professor Williston S. Hough, Ph.M. In three volumes. New York: Macmillan & Co.

and "The History of Philosophy from Thales to Comte," 1867 and 1871) were much enlarged, and adopted a more serious tone; but the original spirit and purpose were confessedly unchanged. So pessimistic a view was ill-fitted to put one into sympathetic relations with the earnest attempts of great thinkers of the past to gain a rational solution of the ultimate problems of existence; and Lewes often failed in consequence to understand the doctrines he portrayed,—as witness his caricature of the views of Hegel. It was a boon, then, to English speaking people when Professor Morris presented a translation of Ueberweg's "Grundriss." This Koenigsberg professor had no partisan aim to serve, was painstaking and accurate, and his work was peculiarly rich in bibliographical references. The American translation was made additionally valuable by an Appendix on English and American Philosophy, written by Dr. (then President) Noah Porter, and by another on Philosophy in Italy, by Dr. Botta.

Ueberweg, however, as Mr. Thomas Davidson has remarked, was a scholar rather than a philosopher, far more reliable than Lewes, yet without first-rate philosophical penetration. In the Introduction to Morris's translation which Professor Philip Schaff contributed, the latter intimated that in selecting a work to be translated, the choice had lain between Ueberweg's "Grundriss" and that of Erdmann; and the philosophical public is to be congratulated on having at length Erdmann's work within reach. Ueberweg's "History" has still its peculiar value; Erdmann's does not compare with it in richness of bibliographical material. But Erdmann has the rare power of going right to the heart and centre of a philosophical system, and expressing it with a clearness and a vigor all his own. It is not a mere correct statement, but a living reproduction of others' views, that we find in his pages. He is able to do this in the case of philosophers with whom he disagrees. His own standpoint is that of *critical* right-wing Hegelianism (for he recognizes Hegel's limitations); yet not only can he write sympathetically of Lotze, he gives a thorough and lucid statement of the views of Dühring; and only from Erdmann's expressly saying so at the close of it, should we know that the study of Dühring's system had been to him (for personal reasons) a disagreeable task.

Aside from this fundamental merit, the characteristic excellences of Erdmann's "History" are as follows: First, a very full treatment of

the Middle Ages. Ueberweg made a departure in giving attention to Mediaeval Philosophy; but Erdmann gives greater attention. "I have sought before everything," says Erdmann, "so to represent such systems as have been treated in a step-motherly fashion by others that a complete view of them might be obtained"; and Mediaeval Philosophy receives more than twice the space devoted to the Ancient. Very justly does he ask whether men, who "among other things have given us our entire philosophical terminology, are to be counted as nothing." Yet the treatment of Ancient Philosophy is a marvel of compact statement. Secondly, Erdmann gives an admirable account of the German philosophy of the present century (since Hegel). Ueberweg's exposition covers, after Schopenhauer, only Herbart (who died 1841) and Beneke (died 1854); what follows is little more than a list of authors' names with their works, although in a few instances brief statements of their views, borrowed from Erdmann mainly, have been added in Morris's translation. But the third volume of the work now under review, though much briefer than the others, is entirely devoted to post-Hegelian developments, exclusive of Schopenhauer and Herbart, who are treated in the second volume. It describes the dissolution of the Hegelian school, and the later attempts at a reconstruction of philosophy, including among others Lange, Eduard von Hartmann, Ulrici, Trendelenburg, and Fechner, and ending with Lotze. It is not easy to write of the movements of one's own time; and if the worth of a piece of work could be determined, as the Socialists would have us think, by the amount of labor spent on it, Erdmann tells us that this part of his "History" would be decidedly the best. But though Erdmann is dissatisfied with it, this is evidently because of the very high standards of his intellectual conscience, and I can join with a "Mind" reviewer (barring—shall I call it?—the *Anglicism* of his language) in saying, "it is certain that no such bright and instructive a [*sic*] presentation has ever yet come from another hand." It may not accord with the popular notion that an Hegelian should be modest, but I must own that a more modest and scrupulous writer on philosophical subjects than Erdmann I have yet to come across, unless it be Lotze, for whom Erdmann himself has a warm feeling. The positivist Lewes is audacity itself compared with him.

It is a pity that Professor Hough should not

have followed Erdmann's suggestion and added to this last volume an exposition of French Philosophy in the nineteenth century, and also one of English. "If these outlines," says Erdmann, referring to the work now translated, "should ever find French or English translators, it would properly be their matter to supply these additions." Such an undertaking may have seemed formidable, and perhaps there are few who would not almost despair of producing anything that would bear to be placed alongside the masterly analysis of Erdmann. Yet Dr. Porter's sketch in Morris's "Ueberweg" certainly needs supplementing and fortifying; and French philosophy, with at least the one great name of Renouvier, is much nearer home to us than the Italian.

The translation (actually made, it should be said, by several hands) might be better, and certainly does not err on the side of too great freedom; but it is reasonably good. The Prefaces we have found hardest reading; the account of Lotze is almost as smooth as could be wished. But why should a sentence like the following be permitted?—"It was a strong inclination to poetry and art which *was what* first brought him to study philosophy" (Vol. III., p. 300,—the italics, of course, my own). The work is well supplied with indexes, one at the close of each volume and a general one at the end; but I have happened to notice that while this last gives the minor references to Beneke and Fortlage in Vol. II., it omits the principal ones in Vol. III., where these philosophers are treated in *extenso*.

It should be stated in conclusion that Erdmann's "History" forms the Introduction to a Library of Philosophy, to be edited by Professor J. H. Muirhead, M.A., of London. The Library is to be mainly historical, first of philosophical and ethical theories, secondly of special sciences like psychology, political philosophy, aesthetics. But there will be also original and independent treatises by eminent names, as, for example, "The Theory of Ethics" by Professor Edward Caird of Glasgow, and "The Theory of Knowledge" by James Ward of Cambridge, who wrote the article "Psychology" in the Encyclopædia Britannica. Among the historical contributors are such names as Professor Andrew Seth (whose critique on Hegelianism in his "Hegelianism and Personality" is one of the marked contributions to English philosophical thought of recent years, indicating the beginnings of a reaction against the ascendancy of T. H. Green), Professor W.

Wallace and D. G. Ritchie of Oxford, Professor William Knight of St. Andrews, N. B., James Bonar, Bernard Bosanquet, and Professor Pfeiderer of Berlin, who will write on "The Development of Rational Theology since Kant." The Library, on the historical side, will deal almost exclusively with modern developments in philosophy. Erdmann's "History" and the entire series should be in the library of every college that pretends to make serious work of philosophy, or indeed to deal with it at all; individuals with philosophical interests will need no urging, and will be only thankful to Professor Hough and Professor Muirhead for the rich treasures thus brought, or to be brought, to their doors.

WILLIAM M. SALTER.

THE CLOSING YEARS OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.*

In the concluding sentence of the sixth volume of his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," Mr. Lecky uses these words:

"I propose to devote the last volume of this work to a history of the closing years of the Irish Parliament; of the great rebellion which it encountered; and of the Act of Union by which it was finally destroyed."

This promise is now fulfilled; but instead of one volume, the subject with which the author proposed to end his history has required two—the seventh and eighth of the series. They are wholly devoted to the history of Ireland from the year 1793 to the year 1800, when the Act of Union merged the legislature of that country in the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain. In his Preface, Mr. Lecky apologizes for the unexpected length of this part of his work, as follows:

"I had hoped to do this in the compass of a single moderate volume, but a more careful examination has convinced me that in order to do justice to this eventful period of Irish history it is necessary to treat it on a larger scale. . . . It will be objected that the addition of two long volumes to the large amount of Irish history already contained in this book has completely destroyed the proportion of my work. It must, however, be remembered that the present volumes form in reality a supplementary history, dealing with Irish affairs during eight eventful years which are not comprised in my English narrative. In Irish history . . . it is not difficult to select on either side the materials of a very effective party narrative. I have endeavored to write this history in a different spirit. Perhaps another generation may be more capable than the present one of judging how far I have succeeded."

I think no one will deny that this endeavor of

* ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. Vols. VII. and VIII. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

the historian to write in a non-partisan spirit has been well sustained and successfully carried out. Mr. Lecky certainly impresses his reader with his fairness and impartiality when treating of the many vexed questions which are met in following out the course of the relations between England and Ireland. In apportioning the blame to be attributed to the one side or the other, in awarding the meed of praise and approval without reference to possible bias, and in summing up the case in all its aspects and phases, his language is always such as the judge on the bench might be expected to use, and never, or certainly most rarely, takes the tone of the advocate championing one particular side. But though he who reads these final volumes, coming to them without previous prejudice, will, to even a greater degree than in studying the earlier part of the work, feel sure when he reaches the end that Mr. Lecky has tried to do justice to the acts and opinions, motives and convictions of all who took part in the drama, he will be no less sure that however wild and fanatical the Irish rebels may have been in their aims and deeds, however cruel and bloodthirsty, however unreasoning and led by prejudice, the English Government must bear the greater share of responsibility for the genesis and development of the Rebellion of 1798, on account of its breach of all faith in regard to expectations excited and hopes raised, if not to pledges actually given and assurances made.

In 1793 and 1794, as is very evident from the authorities with which the pages of this work are full—authorities which, it is claimed, have never before been available or used,—had the Viceroy, Lord Fitzwilliam, been sustained by the King and the English Cabinet, and allowed, as he believed and asserted he was to be allowed, to frankly accept the measure brought forward in the Irish Parliament for repeal of the Catholic disabilities, and the measures which would have resulted therefrom, the disaffection would gradually have disappeared, and the country would have been far more likely to advance in prosperity and wealth, in patriotism and loyalty, in civilization and happiness. Mr. Lecky writes:

"For at least fifteen years before this [the recall of Fitzwilliam] occurred, the country had been steadily and incontestably improving. Religious animosities appeared to have almost died away. Material prosperity was advancing with an unprecedented rapidity. . . . With the removal of the few remaining religious disabilities, a settlement of tithes, and a moderate reform of Parliament, it still seemed probable that Ireland,

under the guidance of her resident gentry, might have contributed at least as much as Scotland to the prosperity of the Empire. But from the day when Pitt recalled Lord Fitzwilliam, the course of her history was changed. Intense and growing hatred of England, revived religious and class animosities, a savage rebellion savagely repressed, a legislative union prematurely and corruptly carried, mark the closing years of the eighteenth century; and after ninety years of direct British government the condition of Ireland is universally recognized as the chief scandal and the chief weakness of the Empire."

These words are an epitome of the whole story. With the appointment of Lord Camden, who succeeded Fitzwilliam, the government of the island, under the dictation of the English cabinet, and by means of a parliament from which Grattan, the greatest Irishman of his time, had withdrawn, and which was completely subservient to the executive, entered on a policy which speedily reawakened sectarian hate and suspicion, and drove the organizations of the Defenders and the United Irishmen to coalesce; a policy which spread confusion and lawlessness through the country, and culminated in a rebellion which just failed of success, owing to the mistakes of the French contingents who were expected to support the insurgents, and to the winds and waves of ocean, which, as in the days of the Spanish Armada, seemed indeed to fight for England.

In the early stages of conspiracy, the most disappointed portions of the people seem to have been the Presbyterians of the north, who, strongly tainted with republicanism and the doctrines of Thomas Paine, had warmly sympathized with the Americans in their struggle for independence, and looked to France and the French revolutionists as models. But as time passed, the views of these portions of the people underwent a change,—influenced, it may be, by the Orange movement, which was violently Protestant and encouraged and fostered the reawakened religious animosities, and influenced later by disapproval of the course which the French government was pursuing toward Switzerland and the United States. The change was so marked that when the schemes and plots broke out into open hostilities, Ulster, the stronghold of Presbyterian dissent, remained almost entirely quiescent, and the rebellion was confined almost wholly to the middle parts of the island. Even there it does not seem to have been inspired by any exalted sentiments of patriotism or a desire for independence, but merely by sectarian hate and the grinding sufferings produced by unjust and discriminating laws, and by a cruel repress-

ive tyranny, which harried the lower classes of the inhabitants, burning their homes and torturing their bodies. The chapters which tell of the period of active hostilities are of absorbing interest, and in them the various acts of the drama are placed with vivid distinctness before the reader. Yet here, as in all other parts of his work, Mr. Lecky does not hesitate to speak in high terms of the abilities and motives of the actors, whether on the side of the insurgents or in the ranks of the government; and when recounting acts of lawlessness and savagery he does not fail to state the provocations which called them forth, and should be regarded as palliating them. Indeed, it is only by the most careful reading that one can hope to find out the individual opinion of the historian, so thoroughly does he seem to sink his individuality in the role of a narrator of events.

The Rebellion of 1798 was hardly over, the complete pacification by an overwhelming military force was not yet thoroughly accomplished, when the English Government brought forward and undertook to carry through the measure of legislative union with England, toward which it almost seems as if the double-dealing policy which had had so much to do in bringing about the civil war had been constantly and consciously leading, as indeed has often been charged by Irish writers of the opposition. When the measure was first brought forward by Cornwallis and Castlereagh, no portion of the population desired it or considered it a wise or safe measure for that time; yet notwithstanding this it was carried through, by the most corrupt means, although with the greatest difficulty—the government being actually defeated in the parliament of 1799. Bribery was unblushingly resorted to, peerages were created, promotions made, places and even money given to those who could be purchased. The cabinet in England had decided that the union was to be a Protestant union; but the Catholic clergy were induced to advocate it, and the Catholic population to make no objection, by arguments which amounted to assurances, and which there is every reason to believe Cornwallis and Pitt both meant to be understood as assurances and pledges, that a repeal of all Catholic disabilities and grievances would speedily be granted by an imperial parliament. Yet these assurances were most basely left unfulfilled, through the obstinacy and narrow-mindedness of a half-mad king, dominating the honest judgment and sin-

cere convictions of a prime minister who, for the sake of office, seems to have stifled his own better sense of what was right and wise. The result has been—what might have been foreseen, and what the opponents of the union gave warning that it would be—that after ninety years, to use Mr. Lecky's words,—

"The political condition has certainly not improved, and the difficulty of Irish government has not diminished. . . . The union has not made Ireland either a loyal or a united country. The two nations that inhabit it still remain distinct. Political leadership has largely passed into hands to which no sane and honorable statesman would entrust the task of maintaining law, or securing property, or enforcing contracts, or protecting loyal men, or supporting in times of difficulty and danger the interests of the Empire."

A review of Mr. Lecky's great work ought not to be ended without a protest against the very indifferent, not to say discreditable, form in which this history is presented to the American reader. While the print is good, it is the only part of the book that is at all satisfactory. The volumes are clumsy, and the margins mean; and the general appearance of the work is far below the usually high standard of the house which publishes it. It is to be hoped that the English edition is more in consonance, in appearance and workmanship, with the importance of the subject matter.

WILLIAM ELIOT FURNESS.

MODERN USES OF ELECTRICITY.*

The time was, not many years since, when popular knowledge of electrical phenomena was limited to the meagre information obtainable from a common friction machine, a leyden jar, and a spangled tube, exhibited by the travelling showman; and the only widely-known application of electricity was the electric telegraph. The electric arc light, produced by a Bunsen or Grove battery, was a novelty witnessed only by the few who were fortunate enough to secure the rare opportunity. The telephone was not even a vision at this period, which is still within the remembrance of the young; and the incandescent light had not yet been thought of by the Wizard of Menlo Park.

The modern period of inventive activity in the marvellous applications of electricity was inaugurated by the invention and public exhibition of the telephone in 1876, the year of our National Centennial. About the same time the

* ELECTRICITY IN DAILY LIFE. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

subdivision of the electric arc became a *fait accompli*, largely through the inventive genius of Mr. Brush; and in five years several systems of incandescent electric lighting were claimants for public favor at the Paris Exposition of Electricity. Since then, electricity has entered into the affairs of our daily lives with a rapidity entirely in keeping with its character; now no large city building is without its electric lights, and no modern house can lay any claim to completeness without its electric bells, its burglar-alarm, and, at the least, its electric gas-lighting apparatus.

The larger way in which electricity enters into modern public appliances in street-lighting and the transmission of power has created a new branch of engineering, which has already become an equal competitor with the older ones of civil, mechanical, and mining engineering. The important services rendered by electricity and the dangers attending its use create the demand and accent the necessity for public intelligence respecting its laws and properties. Journals devoted exclusively to electricity do not perform the function of public education; they appeal to the professional and scientific classes, whose duties or inclinations have already made them more or less familiar with electrical phenomena and inventions. It is most fortunate and timely, then, that literary periodicals have assumed the task of public enlightenment and the satisfaction of a laudable curiosity to understand some of the interesting methods by means of which electricity has become the servant of man both in peace and war.

"Electricity in Daily Life" is the outgrowth of a series of fascinating articles written for "Scribner's Magazine" by specialists. Each writer is thoroughly conversant with his subject, and has not learned it from books only. Professor Brackett of Princeton writes the leading chapter, and deals with general principles and the facts underlying methods of electrical measurement. He seizes on the salient points of electrical action, and explains them in a genuinely scientific and popular way. This paper lays the foundation for the more specific topics following.

Mr. F. L. Pope describes "The Electric Motor and its Applications." His chapter is nearly all historical, and exhibits the evolution of the modern electric motor, from the toy-like mechanism of Faraday and Henry for producing motion by the agency of electricity, to the electric railway motor of the present.

"The Electric Railway of To-day" is the subject of Mr. Joseph Wetzler, one of the editors of the New York "Electrical Engineer." The perusal of this interesting chapter by any intelligent person cannot fail to put him in possession of all the essential details of the electric railway. There are already several hundred electric railways in the United States, carrying thousands of passengers daily; and while danger from the currents (or voltage) employed for this purpose is quite remote, it is certainly the part of wisdom for intelligent people to make themselves familiar with the electrical and mechanical features involved in the system.

"Electricity in Lighting" could not have found an abler exponent than President Henry Morton of the Stevens Institute of Technology. One finds one's self carried along through the historical and mechanical details of this subject with the firmness and grasp that indicate the master. The history of electric lighting is confined to the present century; but so numerous and active have been the workers in this field that the literature of the subject is already voluminous, and a number of distinct and more or less independent systems must be described. Electric arc lighting, electric incandescent lighting, lighting by means of storage batteries, and incandescent lighting by alternating current machines and transformers, furnish topics enough for a treatise instead of a single chapter of a book.

The telegraph is an old subject, but "The Telegraph of To-day" has many new and interesting features, as described by Mr. C. L. Buckingham, attorney and counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company. These include the printing telegraph, instruments for stock quotations, automatic systems of transmission, the train telegraph by induction, and submarine transmission and testing.

In appropriate juxtaposition to Mr. Buckingham's chapter is one on "The Making and Laying of a Cable," by Herbert Laws Webb, one of the staff of the Metropolitan Telephone Company. The voyage of a cable-laying ship is described, and the chapter reads like a tale of the sea. It must certainly be a surprise to the public to learn that no less than thirty-seven vessels, with an aggregate gross tonnage of about 54,600 tons, comprise the cable fleet of the world. The North Atlantic alone is crossed by eleven cables, all laid since 1870; and the submarine telegraph system of the world consists of more than 120,000 nautical

miles of cable. In laying these, the bed of the ocean has been explored with great care, and the cables have been located on such lines as to avoid being sawn asunder by sharp crags, or torn in twain by festooning from submarine rocky cliffs. So accurately is the course of each cable defined that if a break or fault occurs it can be located electrically from the shore, and a repair-ship proceeds directly to the spot indicated, and, grappling the cable, lifts it to the surface of the ocean. During the process of repairing a fault over nine hundred miles from land recently, the cable-ship sighted and recognized a vessel speeding westward. The instruments were at once attached to the cable, and the news flashed to New York, announcing the passage of the liner on its voyage landward.

The subjects of the two following chapters, "Electricity in Land and Naval Warfare," are full of interest, especially to the electrician; but they appeal less directly, perhaps, to the popular mind than the chapter on "Electricity in the Household," by Mr. A. E. Kennelly, Mr. Edison's chief electrician.

Dr. Starr's chapter on "Electricity in Relation to the Human Body" closes the book. It is a matter for genuine congratulation of the public that electro-therapeutics has now been taken from the hands of quacks and charlatans, and is recognized as an integral part of a medical education. It is true that very much remains to be done to insure thorough scientific knowledge of electrical laws and phenomena on the part of practicing physicians and medical teachers. Very much more than the therapeutic properties of electrical currents must be mastered by the practitioner and medical teacher in order to insure for electricity its proper place as a curative agent. On the other hand, it should not be permissible to apply it as a remedial agent except in the hands of a duly qualified physician.

That the medical profession does not keep up with the march of the science of electricity is illustrated by some points in Dr. Starr's article, to which it may be permissible to draw attention. Why should physicians persist in calling current electricity "Galvanism"? or induced electricity "Faradism"? or why should it be the universal practice among them to speak of the currents from the secondary of an induction coil as "Faradic currents"? It has probably not occurred to them that electricians do not apply this proper adjective to the currents which make the glow-lamps shine in the alter-

nating system. And yet they are produced in a way nearly identical with the physician's "Faradic currents."

The caution urged by Dr. Starr against touching a wire used in electric lighting would be of more value if it were more discriminating. The reason given is that "the currents used in lighting are several hundred times greater than those which can safely be applied to the body." But the fact remains that the incandescent system, which involves much the largest currents, is the safest to handle,—in fact, is not in the least dangerous; while arc-light circuits, though carrying relatively small currents, are the exceedingly dangerous ones. The dangerous system is the one employing high voltage; but this feature Dr. Starr takes no account of. Nor does it follow at all that a wire at a high voltage, or one carrying a large current, is dangerous to the touch. Whether or not a dangerous current will pass through the body depends entirely upon other circumstances. The potential, or voltage, of a wire must be high to be dangerous. The wire may not be dangerous to touch even then, but it is certainly the part of wisdom to let it alone unless one has the technical knowledge to be certain that it is not dangerous.

The illustrations of this large and handsome volume are numerous and helpful, and the typography and presswork are all that could be desired.

H. S. CARHART.

FRANCIS DANA HEMENWAY.*

So modest in spirit and so limited by frail health was the late Dr. Hemenway that his rare qualities as a man of letters are too little known. From his early years he indulged in a wide range of reading, and all that is best in the literature of all lands and ages passed through the alembic of his mind leaving no residuum of base material, but distilled by the pure flame of his appreciation into an atmosphere in which he consciously lived and into which others entered when they came near him. "His words were showers of pearls," says one of his pupils, "a few of which we saved." "He recognized that no two words are exactly synonymous, and his selection seemed a little less than the choice

*THE LIFE AND SELECTED WRITINGS OF FRANCIS DANA HEMENWAY, late Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Literature in the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois. By Chas. F. Bradley, Amos W. Patten, and Charles M. Stuart. Cincinnati and Chicago: Cranston & Stowe.

of a conscience profoundly impressed with the moral quality of speech."

Concentration was the secret of the great life-work which he accomplished at the early age of fifty-three. The throne of his power was the professor's chair, and all his gifts and graces and requirements were perfectly subordinated to the work of teaching, to which he was devoted at Evanston for more than a quarter of a century. Professor Bradley has well fulfilled the task of biographer in his too brief sketch. The practical side of life with Dr. Hemenway was never disjoined from his high qualities as thinker, writer, and teacher. His letter to his elder son, who had chosen the profession of medicine, is a model of practical advice, and deserves to become a classic for its high ideal, its breadth of view, and its choice of expression.

As a theologian, Dr. Hemenway, while loyal to the church of his choice, seemed incapable of prejudice. He breathed an "unsectarian air" and rejoiced in the beams of the "catholic sun." The selections from his sermons and addresses show, more than anything we find elsewhere, the virile qualities of his thinking and the beauty of his character. He "discovers the very joints and cleavage of the truth," and finds error as though he were gifted with Ithuriel's spear. Perfect self-devotion to the truth is the key to his character, and his teaching is enforced by his example as well as by his thoroughness of thought, his clear analysis, his delicacy of treatment and application, and the gleams of humor and the flashes of kindly sarcasm which light his pages. It is to be regretted that a life so affluent in thought and utterance should be represented in a limited selection of his discourses by some which contain repetitions.

"Dr. Hemenway's life was set to music," writes a contributor to these reminiscences. His poetical temperament, his religious nature and his exquisite taste led him to become an eminent hymnologist. It is matter for congratulation to all lovers of lyric poetry that the lectures on hymnody which he had finished are here published, and of regret that the projected work of which they were to form a part must forever remain incomplete. No man was ever more free from pedantry. The reader quite escapes the rubbish sometimes found in works of similar plan, and gains the nice discrimination, the independent thought, and the spiritual appreciation which render this part of the work a delight. It is enriched with notes of permanent value by Mr. Stuart. Mrs. Hemenway sums up in a single sentence all she desired said

of her own life, which fitly appears as her memorial on the last page of her husband's biography. It must suggest to every reader the loss which has fallen on the world since it misses a household of which such a husband and wife were the head.

MINERVA B. NORTON.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

PROFESSOR JOHN EARLE's handsome volume of 530 pages, entitled "English Prose: Its Elements, History, and Usage" (Putnam), is somewhat of a new departure in the treatment of that subject, and is admirable both in conception and execution. Unlike Blair and Campbell, who deal mainly with the rhetorical graces of composition, or Herbert Spencer when he seeks to evolve the whole structure of literary diction out of a single maxim, our author prescribes the culture of English diction as a means of attaining improved habits of thought. Therefore something deeper is required than the effort of superficial imitation, and his first endeavor is to collect and group the most elementary and fundamental data of the subject. English being a language that has been greatly influenced by other languages, especially by Latin and French, the secret of knowing English consists in discerning how much of original remains unaffected. Superstructure is more conspicuous than basis, and it is easier to see the effects of foreign influence than it is to recognize the stubborn rock of vernacular idiom. Accordingly, the first four chapters of the book are analytic, and deal with such subjects as "Choice of Expression," "The Import of Grammar," "Bearings of Philology," etc. English having a much larger stock of words than any other language that ever existed in the world, word-choosing must have a peculiarly important place in the practice of English composition. To write English well, a man must be completely in touch with the English vocabulary, and one of the most useful exercises toward that acquirement is to study the three main divisions of English words, corresponding to the great eras of our literary history. In illustration, the author gives thirty pages of words, arranged in three parallel columns, headed respectively Saxon, Romanic, Latin, and urges that no writer can afford to dispense with some such exercise, continuously carried on as a part of his professional drill, whereby he learns to feel the difference between words of similar definition, to know their taste and savor, and to perceive the effect each will have on the context. Even more interesting than these analytical chapters are those which follow concerning the constructive elements of English Prose. Professor Earle agrees with Coleridge and Matthew Arnold in regarding the distinction between poetry and prose as something more than a merely superficial and accidental difference of form, being seated in the nature of things. Prose is the literary evo-

lution of conversation, as poetry is the literary evolution of singing. Nevertheless, prose diction should hold itself as far removed from the depressions of the colloquial on the one hand as from the elevations of poetry on the other. Its first requirement is elevation; the study of the poets is good discipline, yet "poetical prose" is to be avoided. A second great point of distinction between prose and poetry is in respect to lucidity. Poetry may be transparent or it may be obscure, according to the genius of the poet, since poetry appeals chiefly to the imagination; but prose *must* be lucid to fulfil its office and furnish an instrument of communication between mind and mind. Variation is the third desideratum of a good prose diction, and one which should pervade every part—words, phrases, idioms, sentences. The author combats both the short-word and the short-sentence fallacies as specifics for good writing, and insists that the only rule is to be loyal to thought, and to subserve the thought with a diversity of form answerable to the copious variety of its nature. Thus has come that latest advance and leading characteristic of modern prose, the development of the paragraph. To his mastery of the form of the paragraph Macaulay owes his wide popularity, and here he is *facile princeps* of all modern English writers. The newspaper press has done much to perfect this modern feature of prose writing. Even in the historical portions of this subject, a field which has been so thoroughly tilled that it would seem almost impossible to say anything new, Professor Earle departs from the lead of his predecessors. It has been customary to speak of our prose literature as dating from the sixteenth century, and to treat earlier specimens as chance, sporadic things, freaks of nature that in some way or other are exceptional and do not count. He insists, however, that we possess a longer pedigree of prose literature than any other country in Europe, and that if we seek to trace it up to its starting-point we are not brought to a stand until we have mounted up to the very earliest times, past the threshold of English Christianity out into the heathen times beyond, and are close up to the first struggles of the invasion. Not all of this stream of history is of equally ready application to living usage, however, there being certain epochs at which the language has culminated into a standard which has retained its literary value for generations and for centuries. These great points of culmination are three—namely, the tenth, the fifteenth, and the eighteenth centuries; and on these he concentrates his attention. The tenth century marks the first great epoch, because then English prose reached a certain pitch of youthful ripeness, vigor, and ingenuity, and exhibited with great distinctness the elementary types of prose diction. This individuality was retained for more than a century and a half, and accordingly there is no exercise so worthy to be recommended as translation to and fro between old English and modern English. In the age which built up the second culmination, the materials for

English prose are to be found in the poets, and more especially in Chaucer. The third culmination found its most representative writer in Samuel Johnson, whom Professor Earle rates as "unapproachably and incomparably the best of all models from which the spirit of genuine, true, and wholesome diction is to be imbibed." Every student, and especially every literary worker, will welcome this scholarly work by the Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, since it is true, as he says, "whereas our Poetry has called forth a succession of critical literature from the times of Elizabeth until now, no like attention has been paid to English Prose."

IN Mr. Jeremiah Curtin's "Myths and Folk-Tales of the Russians, Western Slavs, and Magyars" (Little, Brown & Co.), is shown the same industry, care, and enthusiasm that has characterized his former work in his chosen field of labor. Mythology having already accomplished the magnificent result of explaining the brotherhood and blood-bond of Aryan nations, and their relation to the Semitic race, there remains for it the yet greater mission of demonstrating that there is also a higher and mightier bond—a kinship of all created things with one another. For this purpose, a science of mythology must be established; and towards this the first and most important step must be the collecting, from races other than the Aryan and Semitic, of the old stories in which are embodied their beliefs and views of the world. Believing that "all myths have the same origin and that all run parallel to a certain point, which may be taken as the point to which the least developed peoples have risen," Mr. Curtin spares no pains in his researches into the early literature of the chief primitive races of the earth. Less than a year has passed since the publication of his admirable work on "Irish Folk-Lore"; the present volume adds his discoveries among three other important nations, while the Polish myth-tales are promised for an early date. Thus new stores are furnished not only for the student of literature and of history but also for the domain of religion, since it is undoubtedly true, as our author claims, that "without mythology there can be no thorough understanding of any religion on earth, either in its inception or its growth."

DECIDEDLY misnamed is Austin Dobson's "Four Frenchwomen" (Dodd), for of the four treated the Princess de Lamballe was by birth an Italian, Charlotte Corday and Manon Phlipon (afterward Mme. Roland) belonged by education among Plutarch's men of the ancient republics, and Mme. de Genlis was a born actress, an intriguing Becky Sharp, a moral Proteus who could at will assume any age or sex or country or principles. Despite certain juvenile faults of style, the book is both enjoyable and useful in its way to one who knows enough to profit by it and yet does not know too much. For the merely English reader, the pages

are almost invariably too much besprinkled with quotations from the French and other languages. Sometimes, indeed, the body of the page is French while only the sprinkling is English. Often again when the words are English the idiom is still French. This is notably the case when Mr. Dobson attempts translation, and brings forth such hybrid enormities as "her true friends to her," or "How old is she, your grandchild, Mademoiselle Rotisset?" To balance this blundering, however, we have some wit, as where in speaking of Mme. Roland's early reading Mr. Dobson characterizes Rousseau as "the choice dish—the peacock's brains—of this mixed entertainment." Persons who understand a little French, but have not time to read more than an epitome of the French works on which these papers are based, will find in this volume much interesting and brightly-stated information, which, though gathered some decades ago, is yet reasonably accurate. The account of Mme. de Genlis is based upon her eight volumes of memoirs and occupies nearly one-half of Mr. Dobson's little volume of two hundred odd pages; the account of Charlotte Corday is based upon M. Huard's "Memoir" of that lady published in 1866 and upon her so-called "Political Works" published at Caen in 1863; that of Mme. Roland upon the edition of her "Memoirs" published in 1864 by M. Daubon; and that of the Princess de Lamballe upon her "Life" by M. de Lescure, published in the same decade. Thus these papers have not profited by the careful investigations of the last score of years, and are hardly worthy of the present Austin Dobson, however promising they may have appeared for the young man he was when the articles originally got into print.

A READABLE sketch of Queen Victoria's first Premier and early Mentor, Lord Melbourne, is contributed by Dr. Henry Dunckley to Messrs. Harpers' series of compact political biographies, "The Queen's Prime Ministers." While Lord Melbourne was not, despite his Premiership, in any sense a great man, he bore no inconsiderable share in great events; and the story of his private life is sufficiently piquant to attract readers who might shrink from following Dr. Dunckley into the maze of British politics. Lord Melbourne, it will be remembered, enjoyed the questionable distinction of being the husband—the "unspeakable husband," Carlyle might have said—of Byron's Lady Caroline Lamb; and an amusing chapter is devoted to that lady's escapades. In a letter to a friend, Lady Caroline thus describes her first meeting with Lord Byron: "I was one night at Lady Westmoreland's; the women were all throwing their heads at him; Lady Westmoreland led me up to him, I looked earnestly at him, and turned on my heel. My opinion in my journal was, 'mad, bad, and dangerous to know.' A day or two passed; I was sitting with Lord and Lady Holland, when he was announced. Lady Holland said, 'I must present

Lord Byron to you.' Lord Byron said, 'That offer was made to you before; may I ask why you rejected it?' He begged permission to come and see me. He did so the next day. Rogers and Moore were standing by me. I was on the sofa. I had just come in from riding. I was filthy and heated. When Lord Byron was announced, I flew out of the room to wash myself. When I returned Rogers said, 'Lord Byron, you are a happy man. Lady Caroline has been sitting in all her dirt with us, but when you were announced she flew to beautify herself.' Having put up with his wife's vagaries till patience ceased to be a virtue, Lord Melbourne took steps to secure a separation. The final arrangements were made and the parting interview was to take place. "The interview lasted so long that his brother thought it right to venture in, when he found Lady Caroline seated by his side tenderly feeding him with bits of thin bread and butter. She had had him to herself for one half-hour, and her low caressing voice had won a short reprieve." The volumes of this series contain portraits and are well printed and bound.

VOLUME V. of Macmillan's "Adventure Series"—"The Buccaneers and Marooners of America"—should satisfy the most truculent reader. The editor, Mr. Howard Pyle, has divided his sanguinary work into two parts: the first, a translation of John Esquemeling's old history of "Dee Americaenische Zee Roovers," written in 1678, and first done into English in 1684; and the second, "A True Account of Four Notorious Pirates—Captains Teach *alias* Blackbeard, Kidd, Roberts, and Avery." We have read this book with considerable interest. It has renewed our acquaintance with several valued friends of our youth, and pleasantly recalled a time when we ourselves had some thought of hoisting the black flag—should opportunity offer. Captain Edward Teach *alias* Blackbeard was an especial hero with us at that time. In outward appearance the Captain was indeed a man to fill the soul of boyhood with honest admiration:—"His beard was black, which he suffered to grow of an extravagant length; as to breadth, it came up to his eyes. He was accustomed to twist it with ribbons, in small tails, after the manner of our Ramillie wigs, and turn them about his ears. In time of action he wore a sling over his shoulders with three brace of pistols hanging in holsters like bandoliers, and stuck lighted matches under his hat, which, appearing on each side of his face, his eyes naturally looking fierce and wild, made him altogether such a figure that imagination cannot form an idea of a fury from hell to look more frightful." It is only just to record of Captain Teach that he died fighting like a very Paladin against the minions of law and order. "They were now"—says the narrator—"closely and warmly engaged, the lieutenant and twelve men against Blackbeard and fourteen, till the sea was tintured with blood round the vessel. Blackbeard received a shot into his body from

the pistol that Lieutenant Maynard discharged, yet he stood his ground, and fought with great fury till he received five-and-twenty wounds, five of them by shot. At length, as he was cocking another pistol, having fired several before, he fell down dead." Part I. is largely taken up with the adventures of Captains Lolonois and Morgan—"Carlislean (*sic*) heroes," the editor styles them—the narrator Esquemeling speaking from personal knowledge. The volume contains several portraits; and Mr. Pyle, in his Introduction, institutes a sort of freebooting expedition of his own against the conventions of English composition.

THE two centuries in Mr. W. H. Babcock's "The Two Lost Centuries of Britain" (Lippincott) are those two which followed the evacuation of Britain by the Roman forces for the more pressing duty of defending Rome itself from the barbarians of Northern Europe, and during which the Saxon conquest of the island was gradually becoming complete. Historically speaking only can these centuries be called "lost," for, as Mr. Babcock himself points out, it is here that "the fancy of mankind, from Mark the Anchorite to Alfred Tennyson, has lingered as in a dream," here that "the greatest researches have yielded to the spell and gone knight-erranting as in no other field." Hengist and his beautiful daughter Rowena, Vortigern the mighty British Chieftain, Ambrose the prince of the sanctuary, Geraint the hero of Enid, even the great King Arthur himself, all belong to this period. But it is romance rather than history that has perpetuated their names. Mr. Babcock, consulting original authorities and using legitimate methods for reconstructing the life of the times, being master also of an uncommonly picturesque and direct style, is fairly entitled to the credit of finding his long-lost centuries and restoring them to their rightful home in the annals of England in the making. The book is occasionally at fault in assuming too much knowledge on the part of the reader. If instead of saying "We all know the story" or of alluding indirectly to "the well-known tale," he had paused to recount these, we should not need to supplement his book with the encyclopedia or other reference books, in order to a full comprehension of the situation. Nor would this have swelled the book unduly or abated any of its charms.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT A FACT.

The final enactment by the United States of an International Copyright law is a cause of gratulation that is not limited to authors and others directly interested in literature. It is indeed a great triumph for these, and a just reward for their patient and resolute struggle. But beyond this, it is a triumph of conscience and good morals which should be a source of satisfaction to every enlight-

ened lover of his country. That International Copyright is both just and expedient, is a proposition which has long been accepted by nearly all civilized nations except our own; and perhaps no other cause has done more to encourage foreign ideas of our crudeness and provincialism as a people than our refusal to accept a principle so well established in both ethics and jurisprudence. A certain narrowness of view, and a patriotic jealousy of foreign ideas and customs, are of course natural to a young and rapidly developing country; but these things are no longer becoming to a people so large and intelligent as our own, with pretensions to cosmopolitan influence and culture. The passage of this act may therefore be regarded as marking a new and hopeful era in our higher national development.

More important than any of the detailed provisions of the bill is the fact that it is an affirmation by our highest law-making power, doubtless for all time, of the broad principle of International Copyright. This principle is so simple and so obviously just that there is needed only a little familiarity with it to cause wonder that it could ever have been seriously denied. It asserts no more than that a man's right to the products of his own mental labor shall not be limited by geographical lines; that an author's property in his writings shall not become common spoils outside his own country. Such a principle, as has been often shown, is not only in accord with sound morals, but is absolutely necessary to the fostering and growth of that noblest of a nation's products, its literature. Authorship is a profession, and those who follow it must have the means of livelihood. It is a profession, too, which in its very nature subjects all new-comers to the most strenuous and all but insuperable competition. The struggling author, as has been said, finds himself competing for popular favor and patronage not only with other living authors, but with the whole body of authors, living and dead, whose books are accessible to buyers. The case is thus bad enough, but it is rendered still more desperate by the fact that the books of foreign authors, being allowed republication in this country without expense for author's royalty, can be offered at just so much lower prices; and thus the poor native author finds himself working in competition with those who (involuntarily) work for nothing. The effect has been, as expressed by Sir Henry Maine, that "the whole American community has been condemned to a literary servitude unparalleled in the history of thought." This disgraceful servitude International Copyright will end. It will protect the American author from such unjust rivalry at home, while extending his market by insuring him the same protection in other countries that foreign authors are given in our own. This protection will cover, as of course it should, the right of an author to choose his publisher anywhere, and make his own bargain with him, precisely as he does now in his own country. This is simply allowing freedom of contract, abroad as well as at home;

and the bugbear of "monopoly" has no more basis than this.

A minor but happy incident of this new law will be the disappearance of such terms as "pirate" and "bandit," by which publishers who have renounced the practice of reprinting foreign books without authors' leave characterize those contemporaries who are a little tardy in quitting that time-honored branch of the trade. Piracy is not an act sanctioned by law, and it is hardly warrantable to call a man a "pirate" who conducts a lawful business in a lawful manner. The not unfamiliar euphemism, "Business is business," though often of dubious morality, may just as well excuse this as other objectionable commercial methods. The ethics of trade—if, *malgré* Herbert Spencer, there be such—are as yet too crude and unformulated for such austerity of judgment in business affairs; and the proverbial zeal of recent converts is unpleasantly apparent in their severe denunciations of others. That "book piracy" has so long been practised in America is the fault of the law rather than of the publishers; and the fraternity is to be congratulated that the objectionable practice and the objectionable term will now disappear together.

The more important details of the new bill are given below. Opinions will of course differ as to the wisdom of some of its provisions; but it must be remembered that these are in the nature of things experimental, and that experience will show what amendments are needed to secure the best practical results. The chief thing now is that after fifty years of agitation International Copyright is definitely recognized by the laws of the United States; and it is at once a promise of brighter days for American literature and a triumph for civilization.

SYNOPSIS OF THE NEW LAW.

The new law, which will go into effect July 1, is in the form of amendments to the existing copyright laws of the United States. The chief feature is the removal of the clause in the old law restricting copyright protection to citizens and residents of this country, and its extension to the citizens of any country which permits or shall hereafter permit to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens—the existence of this reciprocal condition in foreign countries to be determined and announced by the President of the United States, as occasion may require. Books of foreign authors must, however, be printed from type set within the limits of the United States or from plates made therefrom; and the publication of the book in this country must be simultaneous with its foreign publication. The act will, of course, apply only to books published after it shall go into effect, and has no relation to foreign works previously issued. The importation of copyrighted books, engravings, cuts, etc., printed abroad is prohibited, except in the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale. The provisions of the act are extended to authors or composers of dramatic and musical works, and to inventors or designers of maps, charts, engravings, cuts, prints, lithographs, photographs, paintings, drawings, chromos, and statuary.

INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

In such an exhibition as is contemplated in the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, it is of course inevitable that chief prominence should be given to material things. The fair is, first of all, for the people; and its success must depend on the ability of its managers to make a good display of those things in which the people are most generally interested. Machinery and inventions, agricultural products and appliances, fish and domestic animals, strange sights and curiosities, are greater attractions to the many than exhibits of music or literature, or other form of æsthetic art. A picture gallery is of course always a prime attraction, and hence its great practical value and its prominence in exhibitions for the masses. It is for the very reason that the interest in literature, for example, is so comparatively limited, that the few who recognize its claims must see that they are not overlooked. The trite saying that "the chief glory of a nation is its literature" seems not yet to have impressed itself strongly on the minds of the managers of the fair. In a published list of fifteen proposed departments for the exhibition, the word "literature" does not occur even as a sub-title in any of the rather comprehensive classifications. The omission of course should be and will be remedied. Literature had a conspicuous display at the last World's Fair at Paris, and the United States was fully and creditably represented. Provision should be made for a still more ample representation at the World's Fair in 1893. The result will be of the highest importance to our national literature, and to our culture and progress as a people. It is certainly desirable to let the world see that though so largely engrossed in material things, Americans have not wholly neglected the concerns of the higher life. A most useful factor to this end promises to be found in the World's Fair Auxiliary, an organization quite independent of the World's Fair, yet working in harmony with it, and having in several instances the same officers in its organization. It is the purpose of this Auxiliary to hold a series of international congresses during the exposition, for the purpose of discussing and presenting to the world the best results of universal progress in intellectual and spiritual affairs. The subjects include education, religion, political science and economy, sociology, charitable work, literature, art, general and special sciences, philosophy, and other categories, which are in charge of special committees for working out the plans in detail. Distinguished men of all countries have been invited to become honorary members and participate in the proceedings of the congresses; and many have already accepted. The plans of this Auxiliary are of the most comprehensive character, and promise to supplement admirably the more material if scarcely more important features of the World's Fair.

DEATH OF DR. ALEXANDER WINCHELL.

The death of Dr. Alexander Winchell, at Ann Arbor, Mich., February 19, removed one of the foremost of American scientists, educators, and authors. Dr. Winchell was in his sixty-seventh year, having been born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1824. Graduating at Wesleyan University in 1847, he taught for a time in various institutions in New Jersey and in the South, and in 1853 began what proved to be his life-work, as a professor in the University of Michigan. For a time he

taught physics and civil engineering; later he held the chair of geology, zoology, and botany; and later still, that of geology and paleontology, which was his position at the time of his death. His work at the University of Michigan was interrupted, though not terminated, by a short term as Chancellor of the University of Syracuse (N. Y.), and by a similar connection with the Vanderbilt University (Tenn.), from 1873 to 1879. As an educator, Dr. Winchell held high rank, and will be affectionately remembered by thousands who have had the benefit of his learned and luminous instruction, especially in his favorite branch, geology. He was twice the State Geologist of Michigan, was officially connected with the U. S. Geological Survey, and at the time of his death was President of the American Geological Society. Dr. Winchell was an early and efficient worker in the modern movement for the popularization of science. He had a rare faculty for presenting scientific truths in an entertaining form for the unscientific reader, and his works have had a wide circulation. The titles of his principal books are "Sketches of Creation," "Evolution," "Geology of Stars," "Preadamites," "Geological Excursions," "World Life," and "Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer." He was a facile and versatile writer, and contributed often to the leading magazines and reviews. Of a singularly devout nature and strong religious convictions, it was perhaps the misfortune of Dr. Winchell that he felt called upon to undertake the task, rather thankless in his day, of "reconciling" religion and science; and though none could doubt his courage and sincerity, or be untouched by his spiritual ardor, it was inevitable that such a role should lead on the one hand to a certain loss of prestige in the school of modern science which insists on the absolute freedom of scientific investigation heedless of where it leads, and on the other to a certain distrust of his soundness in theological and denominational circles which had little relish for what seemed his apologetic and compromising attitude toward religion. That Dr. Winchell was not insensible to this personal disadvantage is evident enough from the last paper he wrote for *THE DIAL* (April, 1890), a review of the work of Dr. Howard MacQuary, for which its author has just stood trial before a court of his denomination. The review, it may be mentioned, showed the strongest sympathy with the views of Dr. MacQuary; and expressed the opinion that his work "marks a milestone in the progress of humanity—an æonic milestone." Dr. Winchell was one of *THE DIAL*'s oldest and most valued contributors, and a keen sense of personal loss is added to the regret with which the close of his distinguished and useful career is chronicled.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

March, 1891.

Agricultural Education. J. K. Reeve. *Lippincott*.
 America, Makers of. A. C. McLaughlin. *Dial*.
 Animals, Government among. J. W. Slater. *Popular Science*.
 Argentine Capital. Theodore Child. *Harper*.
 Australian Cities. G. R. Parkin. *Century*.
 California and McKinley Bill. J. P. Irish. *Overland*.
 Cements. C. D. Jameson. *Popular Science*.
 Century Club. A. R. Macdonough. *Century*.
 Chinese Leak. Julian Ralph. *Harper*.
 Climate, Adaptation to. M. Ménard. *Popular Science*.
 Commercial Union. Ernesta Wiman. *North American*.
 Crook in the Indian Country. J. G. Bourke. *Century*.
 Drama of the Future. Alfred Hennequin. *Arena*.
 Drunkenness a Crime. H. A. Hartt. *Arena*.
 Edinburgh's Literary Landmarks. Laurence Hutton. *Harper*.
 Electricity in Daily Life. H. S. Carhart. *Dial*.

England and America. A. C. Cox. *Forum*.
 Erdmann's Philosophy. W. M. Salter. *Dial*.
 Evolution and Morality. C. F. Deems. *Arena*.
 Formative Influences. Martha J. Lamb. *Forum*.
 Frémont and Montgomery. Josiah Royce. *Century*.
 Frémont Explorations. Jessie Frémont. *Century*.
 Frémont's Expedition. *Century*.
 French Actresses. Edouard Mahé. *Cosmopolitan*.
 Gettysburg. General Sickles, and others. *North American*.
 God, Freedom, Immortality. Sully-Prudhomme. *Overland*.
 Greeley Letters. Joel Benton. *Lippincott*.
 Greeting by Gesture. Garriek Mallory. *Popular Science*.
 Heat, Non-Conductors of. J. M. Ordway. *Popular Science*.
 Heredity. H. F. Osborn. *Atlantic*.
 Home Rule. W. E. H. Lecky. *North American*.
 Houghton, Lord. Edward G. Johnson. *Dial*.
 Immigration. Solomon Schindler. *Arena*.
 Indians in America. J. P. Reed. *Cosmopolitan*.
 Insanity and Self-Control. W. A. Hammond. *North American*.
 Irish Parliament's Closing Years. W. E. Furness. *Dial*.
 Iron-Working Industry. W. F. Durfee. *Popular Science*.
 Japonica. Edwin Arnold. *Scribner*.
 Jews in Russia. P. G. Hubert, Jr. *Forum*.
 Johnson's Island. Horace Carpenter. *Century*.
 Koch's Consumption Cure. G. A. Heron. *Popular Science*.
 Literature, A National. Walt Whitman. *North American*.
 Literature, Immoral in. Albert Ross. *Arena*.
 London and American Clubs. E. S. Nadal. *Scribner*.
 Louisbourg, Capture of. Francis Parkman. *Atlantic*.
 Malungeons. W. A. Dromgoole. *Arena*.
 Matrimony. Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood. *North American*.
 Milwaukee. Charles King. *Cosmopolitan*.
 Mount St. Elias. M. B. Kerr. *Scribner*.
 Municipal Reform. O. S. Teall. *Cosmopolitan*.
 Music, Nationality in. Francis Korbay. *Harper*.
 Nationalization of the Land. J. R. Buchanan. *Arena*.
 Nicaragua Canal. John Sherman. *Forum*.
 Noto, Japan. Percival Lowell. *Atlantic*.
 Old-Age. Walt Whitman. *Lippincott*.
 Patent System, Our. Park Benjamin. *Forum*.
 Pond Ornamentation. Samuel Parsons, Jr. *Scribner*.
 Protestant Missions. Edmund Collins. *Cosmopolitan*.
 Public Schools, A New Policy for. John Bascom. *Forum*.
 Railroad Problems. A. T. Hadley. *Atlantic*.
 Railroads and Governmental Control. W. M. Acworth. *Forum*.
 Rear Guard, The. Rose Troup. *North American*.
 Religious Freedom. Max Müller. *Forum*.
 Rings and Trusts. William Barry. *Forum*.
 Roman Labor Unions. G. A. Danziger. *Cosmopolitan*.
 Sandwich Islands. Claus Spreckels. *North American*.
 San Francisco Parks. C. S. Greene. *Overland*.
 Shelley the Sceptic. Howard MacQuary. *Arena*.
 Silver. G. S. Bontwell. *Forum*.
 Silver Coinage. E. O. Leech. *North American*.
 Sisal Cultivation. J. I. Northrop. *Popular Science*.
 Social Problems. E. E. Hale. *Cosmopolitan*.
 Socialistic Tendencies. Wm. Graham. *Popular Science*.
 Speaker as Premier. A. B. Hart. *Atlantic*.
 Starving Column, March With. J. M. Jephson. *Scribner*.
 State Tyranny. S. W. Cooper. *Popular Science*.
 State Universities. G. E. Howard. *Atlantic*.
 Swiss Referendum. W. D. McCracken. *Arena*.
 Talleyrand's Memoirs. *Century*.
 Texas, Camp and Travel in. Dagmar Mariager. *Overland*.
 "The People," Shibboleth of. W. S. Lilly. *Forum*.
 Tibet and China. W. W. Rockhill. *Century*.
 Vodu-Worship. A. B. Ellis. *Popular Science*.
 War Correspondent's Life. F. Villiers. *Cosmopolitan*.
 Whist, American Leads at. N. B. Trist. *Harper*.
 White, Richard Grant. F. P. Church. *Atlantic*.
 Working Girls' Clubs. Florence Lockwood. *Century*.
 World's Fair and Intellectual Progress. *Dial*.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list includes all books received by *THE DIAL* during the month of February, 1891.]

HISTORY.

Hannibal: A History of the Art of War among the Carthaginians and Romans down to the Battle of Pydna, 168 B.C., and an Account of the Second Punic War. By Theodore Ayrault Dodge, author of "Great Captains." With 227 illustrations, 8vo, pp. 684, gilt top, uncut. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$5.00.

- Appendiculae Historiae**: or, Shreds of History Hung on a Horn. By Fred W. Lucas. With maps, 4to, pp. 216, uncut edges. London: Henry Stevens & Son. *Net*, \$7.35.
- The Founding of the German Empire** by William I. By Heinrich von Sybel. Translated by Marshall Livingston Perrin, Ph.D., assisted by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. In 5 vols. Vol. II., with frontispiece, 8vo, pp. 634. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.00.
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